

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

NO. 53.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
Six Months, do \$14 00
Six Months, do 8 00
Three Months, do 6 00
Fortnightly, do 5 00

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:
One Year \$50 00
Six Months 40 00
Three Months 30 00
One Week 2 00

PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi.....	Nanaimo, V. I.
Cline & Clarkson.....	New Westminster, B.C.
Barnard's Express.....	Lytton
do	Vancouver, B.C.
do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Cameronsville
do	Olympia, W.T.
Crosby & Lowe, New York, Mond.....	New York
P. A. Allen, 11 Clement's Lane, London, S. Street.....	London
L. P. Fisher.....	San Francisco

New Advertisements.

SPROAT & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE,

In Bond or Duty Paid

ALE—Bass' and Allsopp's in quarts and pints;

PORTER—Bass', in quarts and pints;

STOUT—Guinness', in quarts and pints;

BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell, in casks and case;

BRANDY—Jules Robin & Co., and Champagne Cognac, in case;

GIN—Swaine, Board & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's

GENEVA—Red and Green cases;

RUM—In bottles, hinds and phins;

WHISKEY—Cambridge, in case;

SHERRY—In casks and case;

PORT—In casks and case;

CHAMPAGNE—A. Collins', in quarts and pints;

CLARET—In 1 doz. cases;

GINGER BRANDY,

ORANGE BITTERS;

CHERRY CORDIAL

PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell's and Batty's;

SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE;"

CURRENTS AND RAISINS;

CANDLES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;

SOAP—Best London;

VINEGAR—Macer, in case; No. 24 in cask;

PIM FRUITS;

JAMS;

OATMEAL;

PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY

BARDINES,

PIMENTO,

GLOVES;

CHOCOPOCOA,

MUSTARD,

ARROWROOT,

PAPER BAGS,

sorted in bags

Insurance.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.
FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.
For Rates of Premium, apply to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. 1868. oc13 dawly

Business Cards.

Business Cards.

N. V. LANGE, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES THE LIBERTY OF INFORMING his friends in Victoria and Cariboo that he is ready to receive any Oregon produce which may require at the LOWEST PRICE; and will sell upon Commission all the goods they may send him.

jul10

G. T. MILLARD

C. BENDY.

BILLARD & BEEDY, IMPORTERS.

Commission Buyers & General Agents.

Particular attention given to selecting and purchasing

agents for the California and Victoria Packet Lines of

Sea and Land Advances made on Wharves.

wharves.

Victoria.

jul11

DR. C. M. PHILLIPS,
Dentist,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY

inform the inhabitants of Victoria that

He is the STAKEHOLDER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY, GOVERNMENT STREET,

adjoining the Theatre.

All operations in the tooth, in the latest and most skillful

manner, and all work warranting.

Call and examine specimens of workmanship. feb11*

MR DALLY

Desires to inform the inhabitants of Victoria that

he has returned from the Upper

Country with a choice collection of

New Photographic Views

OF

Mountain Scenery and other highly interest-

ing Subjects.

CARTES DE VISITE,
GROUPS,

And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best

style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satis-

faction.

The Gallery is situated on Fort street,

VICTORIA, B. C. feb12*

To be Let.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VAN-

COUVER ISLAND—Lumber and Sawmill Company

(Limited) are prepared to receive Tenders for

Leasing their Store at Burrard Inlet.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 10th February

to the undersigned, at the office of Jackson, Campbell & Co., where full particulars can be obtained.

The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

J. C. NICHOLSON,

Victoria, B.C., 26th January, 1869.

jan27 id

MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS

SECURITY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR LET.

T. ALISOP,

Agent,

Government street, near Esquimalt.

jan26 id

TO BE LET.

ONE SHALF DAY HORSES, six

years old, equally useful for Saddle and

Singe Harness.

ALSO—

Six year old Team Powerful Horses, for quick draught

or Saddle.

ALSO—

Some heavy DRAUGHT HORSES.

ALSO—

Some well bred COWS, with Calves, and others to Calve

shortly.

jan20 id

J. D. PEMBERTON.

1st January, 1869.

jan28 id

Proprietor.

jan21 id

This Establishment

Is now Open for the Reception of Guests

And is recommended to the Traveling Public as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN

REFURNISHED.

And particular attention is paid to

CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER.

APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK or

MONTH, at a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and

Travelers are requested to inspect the hotel before book-

ing accommodation elsewhere.

J. FRIED,

Proprietor.

jan21 id

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY

AND

SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

PROPRIETORS

The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the

OCIOIDENTAL BUILDING,

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

December 18th, 1868.

dcl21 2m daw

Notice of Removal.

BOOTS & SHOES

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

At the Old Stand of Webster & Co.,

is prepared to supply the wants of the

Public in his line.

feb1 id

THE LATEST STYLES

Received by every arrival from Eng-

land and San Francisco

feb1 id

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

For the season, are prepared to do

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Feb. 12, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or weekly or papers will be discontinued. The daily or weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

At the recent debate on the Estimates, and on other occasions, great anxiety was shown by hon. members to have the floating or temporary debt wiped off, and the hon. the Colonial Secretary was congratulated on the progress already made to achieve that very important consummation. With all due deference for the opinions of hon. members who are doubtlessly possessed of all the financial knowledge requisite for the high position they occupy, we would beg to differ on this point. It would appear that the temporary debt amounts at the present time to \$160,000—not a very large sum, considering the years of financial difficulty that we have waded through. Of this sum \$100,000 are to be wiped off from the taxes of the current year. It is true the interest paid for this \$160,000 is at the rate of 12 per cent., and no doubt that will account in some measure for the uneasiness felt in its continued existence. But, we ask, whence of the renewed confidence in the future of this country money may be had in this city at 8 per cent. Why not, therefore, immediately borrow the requisite amount to clear off the whole debt. It would save to the public exchequer about \$7,000, per annum, and we should have in our possession in hard cash \$100,000. This is a large sum, and one that would work marvels if properly applied at this particular juncture. When the country is just on the rebound, and a very little impetus added would land us safely beyond all future difficulty, and enable us at any time to pay off what in reality is a paltry amount, to us at this moment it is a sum of the utmost importance. The great problem to most men is, not how to get money, but how to dispose of it when secured. Chancellors of the Exchequer are liable to be posed in such manner, (though very rarely,) hence we must be cautious before laying out our \$100,000 that it may do the greatest good to the greatest number. Let us begin, then, with the Graving Dock at Esquimalt. As our readers have no doubt remarked, the sum of \$100,000 is going a long way in England, owing "who'll come and take me and build a Graving Dock at Vancouver Island. Now, supposing we add our \$100,000 to that sum; we should have \$200,000, sufficient for a large amount of work. It must be remembered that the sum expended would be entirely for labor; that a town would soon spring up at Esquimalt to which an industrious population would be attracted, so that a very great proportion of this sum would very soon be returned to the public purse, besides the immense spring forward that would be experienced by the Colony. As to the ultimate success of the undertaking, there can be no one acquainted with our climate and resources who can doubt that for a moment; the dock would be really the only convenient dock on the Pacific, as it would of course be made of large dimensions to suit Her Majesty's ships which would be brought here, when possible, from all parts of the Pacific, for cleansing and repairs. In relation to casual work we are secure of all north of the Bay City, for although there are differential duties in respect to materials used on American ships repaired in a foreign port, still we shall be understood when we say that this would not act as a bar in most cases; in the case of all other foreign vessels such a restriction does not exist. We may safely calculate, then, that the dock would be a paying concern. Why not, then, let a company of our own citizens take the matter up and raise sufficient capital amongst themselves which, with the Home grant, might be supplemented by our own Government if required, and so secure the completion in the shortest possible time. Another undertaking of nearly equal importance to the Colony is the completion of the Eagle Pass road, and another road (yet undiscovered, but well understood to exist) through the Selkirk range. Let us premise that the Eagle Pass road is esteemed the best road yet discovered through which the wagon road or railroad to Canada can pass; hence, if the Kootenay diggings and Big Bend diggings did not yield the results anticipated, the money would still be well invested; but suppose a tithing of what is stated in relation to these gold fields is correct, we have a most magnificent opening for the outlay of a portion of our \$100,000; we should afford employment to a number of hardy fellows who will be moving in search of employment, and may be attracted over the Sound or to California in the absence of any employment in this Colony. By such a route we should oppose the Americans with the cost of transit in our favor, and beat them for most articles, out of the market. We should in suchwise not only serve our commercial men but

also our agriculturists, who would in some cases have a market thus brought to their doors. We cannot overestimate the importance of an outlet like this for our produce and foreign imports; it would tow the Colony away from the vicinity of financial and political rocks to a sea of prosperity. We have another scheme with which we propose to conclude this article; we allude to the necessity for bringing in a supply of pure and wholesome water to this city, than which we cannot imagine any subject more important to our people. Why not loan the Corporation a sufficient sum to effect this object? The cost would be soon repaid, as a copious supply could be carried to every dwelling of a quality fit for every domestic purpose. The engineering difficulties are not great, and the fall amply sufficient. There can be no doubt that the Government expects to be called upon by the Corporation for some such aid, if we may judge from the language of the Attorney General, when speaking on the subject of the grant to the Fire Companies of this city. He not only suggested the possibility but the mode of payment, which in this case would be fully secured. We have other equally important suggestions to make, which we defer for discussion in another article.

When does the Governor intend to make part of the Council Election?

It is inquired whether the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to render the popular election or not? The fencing of Mr Crease and the absurd excuse of Mr Trutch about the question not being courteous to the Governor, indicates but little intention on the part of the Executive Council to bring in the promised measure. In short, if anything at all is indicated it is that the declaration of the Governor in his opening speech was only a piece of trifling with the public. Mr Young undertook to supply information on the subject; but that has not come down. Now, what are we to think of Governor Seymour and his promises? One naturally concluded that the opening speech indicated the policy of the Government, and the measures which it intended to carry through the Council. But Governor Seymour's opening speech promises fairly to be nothing more than a sham, a delusion, and a snare. The session is nearly at an end; but one of the most important measures promised not only in the opening speech, but before the Governor, is delayed to the last moment, and, without doubt, to find in the chapter of accidents or procrastination the means to withhold even the semblance of representation from the people. Let it be so, if the Governor and Government will it. But let the people recollect that if the session closes without an Ordinance making the popular members eligible, and confirming the franchises to British subjects, the Imperial Parliament will not close till July or August, and that a petition from Cariboo to Comox will have ample time to be signed, transmitted and heard in the Reformed Parliament.

FREEMAN.

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Pat Hunt, a well known omnibus proprietor formerly, died yesterday.

Ann Griffin sues Wm McCloslin for \$10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

Capt J R Burns sues Mr Robert J W Brummagin, J E Brett, Gus A Brett and W G Brett, to recover fifty thousand dollars damages for alleged false imprisonment.

The suit grows out of an action against plaintiff, master of the bark Mary Bell Roberts, to recover \$143 467, alleged to have been collected by Capt Burns as agent, and misappropriated by him. Said case resulted in Burns' favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 11:37 a.m. to day.

A grand velocipede tournament took place at the Mechanics' Pavilion yesterday, the Rev Dr Scudder carrying off the laurels.

A private telegram, dated Sydney, Jan 2nd, was received on Saturday by way of Gaul, representing the grain harvest in Australia as abundant, and quoting wheat at 16s 6d per 100 lbs, an unusually low figure.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Jan 29.—The Herald has the following communication, signed "W."

"Seeing contradictory statements furnished regarding the fact or otherwise of an order having been issued from the War Department to General Banks, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, directing him to relieve Grant, I have to state the facts of the case and thus settle this much vexed question. While Gen. Grant was operating in front of Vicksburg, I was employed as clerk in Secretary Stanton's office in the War Department. Stanton wrote two orders, directing me to take two copies, one for telegraphing and one for filing. The first of these orders was addressed to General Banks, directing him to proceed at once to Vicksburg and relieve General Grant. The second order was addressed to Grant, directing him to turn over his command to General Banks upon the arrival of the latter, who had been ordered to relieve him. I do not pretend to have the wording of these orders, but have, however, their exact substance. They should be on file in the War Department, unless they have been since destroyed. I will state further that copies of these orders were transmitted by telegraph were sent to the War Department telegraph office by order of Secretary Stanton. These copies should be on file in the latter office.

BOSTON, Jan 28.—A petition against the confirmation of the Alabama Treaty has been placed at the Merchant's Exchange for signatures.

Central America.

NEW YORK, Jan 28.—The Alaska, from Panama on the 20th, has arrived.

The expedition that went in search of gold to the Ocos Islands, has returned unsuccessful and disgusted.

Frequent earthquakes occurred in Guatemala during December.

War is probable between San Salvador and Honduras.

Nothing is known in Honduras of the projected railway talked of in New York.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of President Guaman, of Nicaragua.

Nothing is known of Cushing's mission.

County Court.

(Before Hon. A. F. Pomeroy.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.
Beall & Fitzpatrick v. Burnaby.—Suit brought to recover damages for breach of contract in failure to deliver land alleged to have been sold plaintiff by defendant. The case was tried by a jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, \$250. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Courtney, for the plaintiffs; Mr McCleight, instructed by Peakes & Davies, for defendant. Notice of application for a new trial was immediately given and proceedings stayed.

Sloan v. Lyon.—Commitment summons; one week given defendant, which to pay amount of indebtedness.

Dobrin v. Lyons.—Ditto, ditto.

Court adjourned until Friday [to-day] at 11 o'clock.

A Beacon of Health.

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to prevent and relieve a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a protective and a remedy has been without check or drawback. It is strong negative evidence of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As proof positive of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than *dicer's oaths.*"

And what of its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. *Wanted.* W dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, significantly exhibited, five hundred *do.* paralleled increase of consumption, 1855, five hundred *do.* impossible.

Go Preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers, "Where?" To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them!

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Journeyc street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A BISCUIT MAKER; ALSO, A PLOUGH-

feild.

T. RUSSELL,

Government street.

Apply to

Mr. F. M. Bates.

ESTHER.....

And "THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING."

MARIE D'OSTANGS.....

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Box Office.....\$1.25

Reserved Seating.....50

Box Office open from 10.30 A.M.

\$5 and \$10

GRAND SOIREE.

A GRAND SOIREE OF THE

GERMANIA Sing Verein

Will take place on

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

Monday Evening, February 22, 1869,

AT THE

ALHAMBRA HALL.

Tickets to be had from the Committee and Members of the Society.

COMMITTEE:

H. F. Heisterman, J. L. Jungerman,

A. Hartnagel, L. Vigilus,

Wm. Lohso, Jos. Lowen,

feild

F. SEHL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Tobacconists and Cigar Dealers,

HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Opposite the Colonist Building, and adjoining the Masonic Hall.

Keep constantly on hand the finest brands of

Havana Cigars;

Virginia Tobacco,

(Smoking and Chewing)

Meerschaum and other Pipes;

Pouches;

Cards;

Cigar Cases;

Canes;

Pocket Knives,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

And invite their friends to call and test the quality of their goods.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Goverment street, adjoining Masonic

Hall.

1881

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

WANTED,

About a dozen Hunters,

Who will be put in a way to make, according to their own industry,

From \$5 to \$50 per day!

and about four months employment guaranteed.

For particulars, apply to

JULIUS SRITZ,

Furrier,

Ja26 1m Johnson street (near Wharf), Victoria, B.C.

TO LOAN.

ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to loan on security.

Apply, by letter, to "LOAN," Colouist office, feid 31

EVENING COMMERCIAL CLASS.

MR. LYNDON LELLYE BEGS TO

ANNOUNCE that he intends opening an EVENING

COMMERCIAL CLASS on Wednesday the 6th January next, in the room next Mr. Heisterman's office, Langley street.

The course will comprise English writing, arithmetic and book keeping, and the class will open every evening at 7 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

Mr. L. L. has been appointed Professor of the French language at the Orangiate School, and will give lessons in that language, three times a week in his evening class.

Terms for the Commercial Class, \$3 50 per month,

French, \$3 00

Payable in advance.

French Class on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Mr. LeLlye having a few hours to spare in the afternoon, would be glad to give French lessons to one or two private pupils at their homes.

feid 31

FLOUR.

STANDARD EXTRA,

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Feb. 12, 1869.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. A. McCREA.....Wharf street,.....will sell, at 11 a.m., on the premises, near Mr Trounce's residence, James' Bay, Household Furniture, Clothing, Books, &c.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Feb 11—Sister Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia
Steamer Emma, McIntosh, San Juan
CLEARED.

Feb 11—Sister Eliza Anderson, Finch, Olympia
Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster

James Bay Bridge.

Previous to the advent of the gold miners, in 1858, the earlier settlers residing on the northerly side of James Bay, gained the other side by means of Indian canoes or a wearisome detour via the head of the Bay. In 1850, when it was deemed necessary to construct the Government buildings on the south side of James Bay, a bridge was projected from the foot of Government street to Birdcage walk, and its construction entrusted to Mr John Morris, C E, who at the same time had in hand the great brick and stone warehouses and stores for the Hudson Bay Company on Wharf street. The bridge was constructed of the best materials then available. It was opened for travel in the fall of the same year, and down to 1867 a constant stream of traffic daily poured across it. In the summer of that year, the Government engineer pronounced it unsafe, and it was ordered to be closed against the passage of vehicles, and it remained closed until the month of November last, when tenders were called for by the Lands and Works Department and a contract for the construction of a new bridge awarded to Mr Wm Emery, of this city. The work was commenced on the 10th of December last, and despite an accident which deprived the contractor of one of his best hands, and of frequent interruptions from inclement weather, it is announced that the last nail will be driven to-morrow. Mr Thomas Speace, well known from his connection with bridges on the Mainland, has superintended the operations from first to last. The bridge is what is termed a truss-bridge; which is explained to mean that from the piles (which average 20 inches in diameter, and are 60 in number), extend arms on which rest wooden caps across these caps run immense struts, forming the frame of the bridge, iron-bolted and fastened in a most secure manner. The length of the bridge is 638 feet; its width of roadway, 17 feet; width of footwalk, 6 feet; height of structure, 22 feet. The bridge is four feet higher than the structure it has replaced; and the grade of the street, at either end is not as steep as formerly. At the Government street end the road has been macadamized in a most workmanlike manner by the chaingang under Superintendent Truran; and the gang is now engaged in grading Birdcage walk at the southern end. The entire work is alike creditable to the Government, the contractor, and the parties superintending its construction, and, what is still more creditable, the whole cost will not exceed \$3,800.

'Love's SACRIFICE' was produced last evening at the Theatre. The principal characters were sustained by the leading actors of the company. The plot of 'Love's Sacrifice' is commonplace. There are, nevertheless, three roles which when well cast redeem the piece from insipidity. Mrs Bates assumed the character of Margaret Elmore chastely and forcibly, and, without the slightest effort to gain admiration, was universally admired. Mr. Bates personated Matthew Elmore skilfully, and, although the character does not afford his powers full scope, appeared to good advantage. In the character of Lafont, Mr. Fuller made a 'hit,' his personation of the revengeful rival being superb. This evening 'Cast' will be played, and to-morrow evening the company will make their farewell bow. Go on this and to-morrow night and say 'good-bye.'

NOVEL JURY—Mr Bishop, solicitor for the Kanaka who is charged with cutting his wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law and two children to pieces with an axe, at Nanaimo, has obtained from the Chief Justice permission to summon a jury *de mediate de lingue* for the trial of the prisoner. Six Kanakas and six whites will accordingly sit on the jury. But suppose the Kanaka part of the jury do not understand the English language, what will become of the forensic eloquence of learned counsel if repeated through the medium of an interpreter?

The flour markets of Australia and Great Britain appear to be well supplied and the demand for California wheat is light. In Australia the yield has been unusually large and flour sells at \$4@\$4 50 per barrel. The ruling rate at San Francisco is \$5@\$5 50 per barrel. California for many years has disposed of the bulk of her cereals in the markets of Australia and England; but should these markets fail she will experience great difficulty in disposing of her surplus at a paying figure.

GERMANIA SING VEREIN.—This old and well-known club will give their annual soiree on Monday evening the 22d inst.—anniversary of the birth of Washington. Alhambra Hall has been selected for the affair, which, if we are to judge from the previous efforts of the same organization, cannot fail in proving brilliant and successful. The committee are Messrs Heisterman, Jungerman, Vigilius, Hartugel, Lohse and Lowen, from whom tickets may be had.

The Enterprise sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster with 30 passengers. She will return to-morrow.

SINGULAR.—A friend of ours in this city who has followed for some years a calling that compels him to remain in the open air from early in the evening until dawn, is gradually losing the sense of sight in the daytime, while his vision has become so poor that he is unable to enable him to go at a great distance objects that are invisible to others.

From NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at five o'clock last evening. Among her passengers were Mr. Spalding, magistrate at Nanaimo, and Messrs Airport, Prevost, and Ashdown Green. The weather has been fine along the east coast. No sealing vessels are loading at Nanaimo.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J. P. Davies & Co. yesterday sold the lot and buildings known as Buckley's Ball Court to Messrs Wallace & Stewart for \$725; house and 1 1/2-acre lot at the head of Paupers street, for \$1100; lot and house on McClure street for \$75.

DENTISTRY.—Persons having decayed or sensitive teeth would do well to call on Dr. Grady, Dentist, at the Colonial Hotel—office, room No. 1. The doctor comes highly recommended, and is a first class operator. *

The next lecture before the Mechanic's Literary Institute will be given on Tuesday evening next, the 16th inst., by Rev Mr Jeans. Subject—Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Dunn, while at work yesterday on a scaffolding in front of Gibbs' now building, so to the ground and sustained a fracture of one of his shoulder blades. He was taken home.

The schooner Favorite, Capt. Gardiner, will sail to-day from Sooke with 150,000 feet of lumber for the Sandwich Islands market.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Mr. McCrea will sell the furniture of Capt. Franklyn to-day, at the residence of that gentleman, James Bay.

The G S Wright sailed yesterday morning for Portland with a fair freight and a full complement of passengers.

Music and Poetry, don't be affronted, With such a mixture of contraries; But with Hume, Macaulay and Tennyson we are confronted. By Contingencies innumerable. Distracting thought A big pile of Fiddles—many of them are good—But as well may we associate Jack Shepherd with Hood Wives, Accordions, Fiddles disjoined, And Valentines sweet, Living authors and dead. Valentine! Who!

Misfits, with such sweeping licenses granted, The essence of sentiment a blithe, Tinsel representatives of love.

Qui vive! February Fourteenth, Sixty-nine.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Humphreys, Alston, Sanders, Robson, Havelock, O'Reilly, Walkem, Hamley, Drake, Crease, Bushby, Ball, Trutch, Helmcken, Davie, Ring, Carroll, Wood, Young (presiding.)

FE male IMMIGRATION.

Hon. Robson had the honor to read the report of the Select Committee on Immigration. The Committee did not think it advisable to make too large a grant under the present circumstances of the Colony; they recommended that the amount applied to assist passages be limited to \$3500, and such assistance be restricted to female domestic servants from 18 to 30 years of age. The number to be brought out should not exceed 40 at one time. The cost of passage and the little incidental expenses for the voyage they had calculated would amount to \$175, of which the Government should pay \$75, the applicant \$50, and the other \$50 would be paid by installments. The period of service to be required would be two years. The Board have the disposal of the Government grant and receive applications for servants. Proper means should be taken for the dissemination of useful information concerning the Colony in Great Britain and San Francisco.

The report was adopted, to be taken up for consideration on Tuesday next.

Hon. Crease brought up the Vancouver Island re-conveyance Ordinance, which was read a first time.

DUTY ON CATTLE.

Hon. Humphreys moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the duty on horned cattle imported into British Columbia be increased to \$5 per head, duty on sheep to \$1 per head. As a rule he was not in favor of protection, but the motion which he placed before them was an exceptional case.

The stock raisers on the American side were in a position to drive their cattle and sheep across the line and undersell the farmers of British Columbia. This was owing to the fact that the stock in British Columbia, although rapidly increasing, had up to the present time been very costly to our farmers, and they consequently required and deserved some protection.

Hon. Robson seconded the motion; he had held the opinions expressed in the resolution for three years, and he felt more and more convinced it would work well; the additional duty would not affect the price of beef or mutton to the consumer. It was well known that people drove large herds of cattle from the American side into this country at a very little expense, eating up all our rich grasses on which they fattened and paying a large profit; the drivers did not pay anything towards the revenue of the Colony, and the present tax would only be an equitable way of compelling the payment of their contribution. The tax would have the effect of encouraging stock raising in the Colony, and would not interfere with the tariff.

Hon. Robson was opposed to any increase in the duty on cattle; the settlers had now got such a start that they were quite able to compete with American drivers. Many settlers were not in a position to raise large herds; Vancouver Island was very deficient in breeding cattle. The impost as applied to sheep would be still worse policy.

Hon. Davie—While he differed from the hon mover and seconder of this resolution, he should not descend from his position as a man and a gentleman to make inviolable comparisons; he had no doubt the gentleman who introduced the resolution had done so conscientiously, but a measure such as that proposed, although possibly suitable for the Mainland, was quite unsuitable for the Island. The farmers had given up all hope

of success in that way until the duty was taken altogether. He moved by way of amendment that yearlings be admitted duty free.

Hon. O'Reilly differed from the two last speakers in thinking that it would make any difference in the price of meat; it would make no difference whatever if the duty was raised to \$10 per head on horned cattle; the farmers on the Mainland required some protection.

Hon. Ring thought the duty should be reduced instead of increased; the result would be an increase in the price of beef and mutton; all the prime necessaries of life should be admitted duty free.

Hon. Sanders did not believe it would increase the price of food, and he thought our farmers were entitled to protection.

Hon. Crease would vote neither for the resolution or the amendment; the Tariff ought not to be touched. People had completed their arrangements for business on the basis of the present Tariff, and it would cause very great inconvenience to make any change at present—it would alter the general course of trade.

Hon. Helmcken said the importation of yearlings would give a great impetus to stock raising in this Colony; they would be brought over here to fatten for the market also.

On a division, the amendment of hon. Davie was lost, and the resolution of hon. Helmcken was carried.

Hon. Alston moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor, respectfully requesting him to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon the best system of administering Indian affairs, and of arranging their Reserves. The motion affected 50,000 people in this Colony. In every civilized country where the natives had been dispossessed of their lands, the obligation of protecting them had been always recognized, and in every such section a special Department had been created to look after their affairs. In this Colony there was no Indian administration; but that had not arisen from any apathy on the part of the Government. The kindly sympathy of Sir James Douglas was well known; and if Gov. Kennedy had not been removed he would no doubt have taken proper measures for their protection. Our present Governor has taken a lively interest in their affairs. The great want was the absence of machinery, which prevents Government from effecting all that could be desired. It was true that under the rule of the Hudson Bay Company there was no such administration; but they treated the Indians kindly, and were kindly treated by them in return; they had prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor, but when the population increased the white man brought along with him that deadly poison and from that time the Indians began to diminish. He was ready to admit that the Indian was destined to disappear before the advance of the white man, but we who boast of our power and our virtue should teach the poor Indian, by example, some of that vaunted attribute of the Anglo-Saxon race. He had no disposition to be sentimental, but his impression of the aborigines of this Colony was that they were faithful, patient and ingenuous, and he (hon. Alston) denied that the Indian could not be improved. The native population of this Colony contributed largely to the revenue, and hence deserved more attention, and they doubtless would have insisted upon it had it not been for their tribal differences which prevented co-operation. The amount contributed by the Indians amounted to about one-fourth of the entire revenue, and to show our gratitude for so large a contribution we put them down on the Estimates for \$500, which was intended to cover all the expenditure for every purpose in their behalf. With such an expenditure we expected the Indian to acquire all the knowledge we possessed, and consequently when the poor creatures, terribly ignorant of the character of their crime, were convicted of murder they were arraigned before a Judge who assumed the black cap and pronounced the dreadful sentence that launched them into eternity, and invoked the mercy of God upon their souls. We did not attempt to teach them, but sternly inflicted punishment when they did anything that we did not think right. We should have an Indian Agent who would visit every tribe and hear their complaints, and to whom they could look for justice and protection. Such an Agent would be a valuable aid to the Government in their transactions with the Indians, and would be the means of preventing many of the catastrophes and the wholesale destruction by disease that occurred from time to time amongst the Indian tribes. Such a system had been attempted; as for instance, it was known that there was no wood on the reserve at the other side of the harbor, and the poor Indians there were hardly able to procure sustenance; he therefore, in conjunction with others had, in 1863, attempted to lease portions of the reserve, applying the proceeds of such leases to the use of the Indians; in this they had in considerable degree succeeded when Governor Kennedy interfered under the impression that the commission was illegal. One portion of the scheme was to remove the Indians from the vicinity of the town with the exception of those married to white men, or domestic servants, as the Indian men constantly degraded themselves with drunkenness and gambling, and the women with prostitution; and all this within a stone's throw of places of worship and all the other indications of the highest state of civilization.

Hon. Ring—He would willingly support the motion of hon. Alston, and ventured to add that the thanks of the Council were due to him for having brought the subject before them. With respect to what he (hon. Alston) said about the terror impressed by the exhibition of the black cap, he would add, that it was a strange proximity to the glorious Arms of England—England whose mild policy assumes every man to be innocent until proved to be guilty by verdict. The cap was highly suggestive of anticipated doom; there being the dismal symbol of death in all its horrid pomp. The so-called civilization instead of doing good here, encouraged the worst forms of vice, and he would add what he before had said, that corrupted civilization was the worst form of barbarism.

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Hon. Humphreys agreed most heartily with the hon. introducer of the motion; the treatment of the Indians was a disgrace to the country. He had known of Indians being driven away from their cultivated patches by white men; those little patches had been cultivated by them long before the white man had arrived in this country.

Hon. Robson—There could only be one feeling on the subject, that of deep regret

